

THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

NUMBER 498.]

SATURDAY, February 18, 1797.

[VOLUME X.

LEXINGTON:—Printed [on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS] by J. BRADFORD, on Main street: where Subscriptions, at Twenty-One Shillings Per Annum, Advertisements, Articles of Intelligence, Essays, &c. are thankfully received, and Printing in general executed in a neat and correct manner.

CHEAP LANDS

The Subscribers propose selling the following Tracts, viz.

FIVE hundred acres, part of that noted tract called Floyd's Woodstock tract, within eight miles of Lexington and seven from the Kentucky river; in the center of which is a never failing spring.

An undivided moiety of two thousand acres, first rate, situate on the waters of Bullkin creek, within six miles of Shelbyville; it is well watered, and the main road from Louisville to Shelbyville runs through it.

We will sell the above property VERY LOW, as we are in want of money, and will give a good and sufficient title.

ABIAH & JOHN W. HUNT.

FOR SALE,

The following Tracts of LAND, the property of Capt. Thomas Bedford, (to wit)

8000 Acres on the waters of Lake and Flat creeks, near the Iron Works, entered and patented in the name of William Davis. Also

1000 acres on the north fork of Licking, in Mason county, half of Samuel Henry's 2000 acres Survey. And

500 acres Nelson county, on Aher's creek, in the name of John Pemberton.

The above lands will be sold low for cash, or exchanged on advantageous terms for military lands on Green river, or for good lands, conveniently situated in the Cumberland country. The purchaser will apply to the subscriber, living in Scott county.

WM. HENRY, Agent. For said Bedford.

FOR SALE, A BEAUTIFUL SITUATION OF

First qualified Land.

3000 acres, on main Elkhorn, four miles from the mouth thereof, where it empties into the Kentucky river, and six miles from Frankfort; the land is level and lies exceeding well for farming and meadow; there is thirty-five acres cleared and under good fence; several very good cabbins, a good spring and a valuable mill seat; likewise abundance of excellent timber of different kinds, and the range equal to any in the district; a good title will be given by the subscriber, living on the premises in Franklin county.

JOSEPH PENWICK.

July 22, 1796.

I HAVE FOR SALE, ABOUT

330 Acres of LAND,

LIVING on Shannon's run, near Parker's mill, in the county of Fayette, being part of Angus McDonald's military survey—this tract is as well watered as any in the state, and a bounds to a number of excellent and never failing springs; between 30 and 60 acres cleared, about 8 acres whereof is beautiful meadow-land, indispensible. Mrs. Shreely, who lives on the tract, will have the title. A general warranty will be made to the purchaser, who may know the terms on application to Peyton Short, of Woodford, who is authorized to dispose of the same, or the subscriber.

THOMAS CARNEAL.

FOR SALE,

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY ACRES OF

LAND,

SITUATE in the forks of Elkhorn, about three miles from Nathaniel Saunders's Mill and seven from Frankfort, the whole of it first rate, with good improvements; to wit; two good hewed log houses, besides several other houses; about twenty-five acres cleared; all under good fence, a small meadow, and a quantity more with little trouble and small expence may be converted into excellent meadow; also, an excellent young peach orchard; containing upwards of three hundred trees; an excellent never failing spring, which runs thro' said land. A general warranty deed will be given for said land. The terms will be made known by applying to Enoch Fenwick in Lexington, or to my on the premises.

WILLIAM ROBERTS.

PRIVATE ENTERTAINMENT

FOR MAN AND WOMAN,

On Main street, next door to Doctor Downing's,

By WILLIAM ALLEN.

DOCTOR DUHAMEL,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he has lately began to practise Physic, at Millerton and its neighbourhood—and that he proposes to continue with zeal and attention, and on moderate terms.

if

To be Let, for one year or longer.

A PLANTATION on the head of the south fork of Clear creek, on the road leading to Dick's river; there is about forty acres of cleared land, sixteen acres of meadow, with convenient cabbins. Cash only will be received in rent.

ISAAC PRITCHETT.

Feb. 13.

AM instructed by Doctor Tenant of Virginia, to sell 200 acres of his MILITARY LAND on the Ohio, a few miles above Louisville. The LAND I am informed, lies well, is well watered; and the title will be secured by a general warranty. For terms apply to me in Lexington, either personally or by letter.

JOHN WATKINS Jun.

TO BE RENTED,

In the Town of MILFORD, Madison Court House.

20 HOUSE and LOT, the most convenient of 2 in said Town for a Public House, with Stables &c. for one year, or a longer time. For terms apply to Benjamin Holladay, living near Milford.

SAMUEL ESTILL.

Nov. 7.

For Sale,

Three Hundred Acres of First Rate

LAND,

LING on Strode's fork of Licking, in Bourbon county, with upwards of one hundred acres cleared and under good fence; with an apple and peach orchard; good dwelling house and barn—I will either sell said land, or exchange it for land lying on the North West side of the Ohio, on the waters of Sciota, Ohio, or Brush creek. For further particulars apply to the owner, living on the premises.

33m

HUGH EVANS.

NOTICE.

All persons having demands against John May, deceased, either for money due to them, or for contracts payable in lands, are requested to transmit to the subscriber a copy of their demands or contracts. All who are indebted to said John May, either for money due to him, or for contracts for land purchased from him, or for locating lands in the state of Kentucky, are requested to make payment, and to perform their specific contracts immediately. The said deceased, by his will left and testamit, subjected his lands to the payment of his debts, and the subscriber will make it the first object of his administration to provide for the same, with as much dispatch as the nature and circumstances of the case will admit of. And whereas said John May died with debts, and whereas the subscriber has no means of ascertaining the exact amount of his debts, and no doubt to the injury of many, I now intreat that all persons concerned may bring forward their business immediately.

DAVID ROSS, Administrator.

Richmond, January 22, 1796.

P. S. Letters directed to me in Lexington upon the aforesaid business (postage paid) shall be duly attended to by

THO CARNEAL.

LOOK SHARP.

ALL those indebted to the subscriber, either by bond, note, or book account, are requested to come forward and settle their respective balances, on or before the first day of March next, as I intend to the eastward about that time; consequently, shall be in want of all the ready money I can command.

PATRICK McCULLOUGH.

Lexington, Jan. 18, 1797.

SOLD OFF.

THE subscriber having disposed of his goods by wholesale, requests those indebted to him, either by bond, note, or book account, to make payment before the 15th of February next. Those who neglect may expect their accounts to be put into the hands of proper officers for collection.

He has several tracts of LAND, of 200 acres each, on the south side of Green river; which he will dispose of on low terms for Cash—or he will receive in payment a Negro Woman of good character, who understands plain cooking, washing &c.

A compleat assortment of CASTINGS of superior quality, will be kept at his old store house.

JAMES MORRISON.

Lexington, January 16.

N. B. Wanted to purchase, continental bonds, with a general warrant, by the name of Knob's warrants. Those persons who were on the continental establishment, and served during the war with Britain, may hear of something to their advantage, by applying to the subscriber.

ISAAC PRITCHETT.

Feb. 13.

if

GEORGE ADAMS,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he has opened Tavern, in that commodious house on Main street, the third door below Cross street; where those who please to favor him with their custom, shall meet with every possible attention.

JOHN WATKINS Jun.

TAKE NOTICE.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing his old customers, and the public in general, that he has just set up his business on Mulberry and Water streets, next door to William Reed, chair maker, where he intends carrying on his business in all its various branches. He likewise repairs guns and gun locks. Those who favor him with their custom, may depend on having their work done on the shortest notice, and in the neatest manner by me,

CHARLES SUMPTION, B.S.

January 16.

N. B. I request all those that owe old balances, to pay them, as I wish to burn all my old books.

C. S.

ANDREW MC CALLA,

APOTHECARY,

NEAR THE STRAY PENN, LEXINGTON,

HAS lately purchased, and this day exhibited for sale in said place, by Mr. Sample, apothecary, and Mr. Cox merchant; which, with what he had on hand, must make a more general & extensive affloration than any heretofore in Kentucky. He having resolved to pursue the business (though in its infancy in this state) on an extensive scale, hopes from the encouragement already given, to make it the interest of gentleman physicians in every part of this western country and others contiguous, to give him their custom.

January 9th, 1797.

if

39 ALL PERSONS

INDEBTED to the late partnership of IRWIN & BRYSON, are requested to pay their accounts or notes to THOMAS IRWIN or JONES A. SARTZ, who only can give discharges.

One month's indulgence will be given.

FOR SALE,

THE FOLLOWING TRACTS OF

LAND

4 IN THIS STATE—

5000 acres on the waters of Rough creek, which empties into Green river.

4000 acres on Cumberland road, near Pottinger's station.

1000 acres in the big bend of Green river, ten miles above Barnett's station.

1600 acres near Severn's valley, on the waters of Salt river.

3000 acres in Shelby county, joining Leathem's settlement.

400 acres on main Elkhorn, six miles from Frankfort, 45 acres cleared.

ALSO,

200 acres of an Illinois grant, opposite the Falls of Ohio.

And a large body of Land in the big bend of the Scioto river.

This will inform those who incline to purchase, that I have lately returned from exploring most of the above mentioned lands, particularly that on Tencille— and find it to be a body of soil, timber, water and range, superior to any I have ever seen. The above mentioned tract on Elkhorn, will be either sold or rented. For terms apply to the subscriber in Lexington.

BENJ. S. COX.

Feb. 2.

if

NOTICE,

THAT agreeably to a law passed last session of assembly, the subscriber intend to make application to the county, court of Shelby, in May next, to establish a town on their land on the Ohio, at the mouth of Eight-mile creek.

A proportionate number of LOTS in every part of said Town, will be sold at the following times and places: (viz.) On the premises, on Thursday, the 3d of August if fair, it not, on the next fair day; at Bairdton, on the 8th, (it being court day,) and at Frankfort, on the 15th, (being also court day.) Twelve months credit will be given, the purchasers giving bond and approved security.

JOSEPH DUPUY.

HERMAN BOWMAR.

February 8, 1797.

2am3m, L.

P. S. Any person wishing to settle sooner, may contract privately. Advantageous leases will be given for the lands adjoining the town. No sales to be held pursuant to the former notice it having been found illegal.

J. D.

H. B.

if

19 I WISH to inform the public, that I have removed from South Elkhorn, to Miller's mills on the main road leading from Bourbon to Linetown, where I carry on the fulling and dying in its various branches. And for the advantage of people at a distance, that wish to favor me with their custom, I will attend at Mr. Wm. Scott's store in Bourbon every first day of the month, to receive cloth, and deliver it when done, and at Mr. Samuel Jemison's in Cynthiana, every first day of Harrison court. Those that choose to favor me with their custom, may depend on having their work done in the best manner, and as far as the nature of the business will admit.

William Allison.

Feb. 14, 1797.

if

The HOLY CHAPEL of LORET.

TO.

This sacred repository of silver saints, and golden images, for which the Republic has taken out a belligerent habeas corpus, is the richest repository of Europe.

The story of it is a most curious piece of priestcraft, which has long imposed upon the votaries of the Romish church.

The chapel is stated by its fanciful biographers, to have been originally a small house in Nazareth, where the Virgin Mary lived, and where she was saluted by the Angel, and where she nourished our Saviour. That after the death of the Mother and Son, it was dedicated to the Virgin; but when the infidels made an incursion into Galilee, a band of Angels, to save it from pollution, took it up into their arms, and flying through the air conveyed it from Nazareth to Dalmatia, a blaze of celestial lights and a concert of divine music accompanying it all the way, to the astonishment of the millions who were witnesses of the transaction.

As the distance was great, and the chapel rather heavy, the Angels being tired, stopped and let it down in a little wood, that they might rest themselves; and here it is asserted with the same grave solemnity, that while it remained there the trees of the forest bowed their lofty heads to the ground, and continued in that respectful posture so long as this holy edifice remained among them.

But not meeting with due reverence in the castle of Dalmatia, the same indefatigable heavenly porters, took it once more on their shoulders, and wafting it over the sea, placed it on a field in Italy, belonging to a noble lady called Lauroetto, from whence it takes its name. This field however, being often visited by highwaymen and murderers, of which the Angels knew nothing when they placed it there, they again lifted it up and set it down on the top of a hill belonging to two brothers, who becoming equally enamoured of their new visitors, grew jealous, and fought, and were both killed. The Angels, on being made acquainted with this, once more lifted it into the air, and moved it to the eminence where it has now remained for four hundred years, having lost all relish for travelling.

As to the edifice itself, whether composed of Palestine brick or Persian marble, or whether the Roy of its travels be true or false, these are matters of no consideration to the French—what they want out of this Holy manufactory is its rich contents; and unless his holiness gives some equivalent, it is most probable Buonaparte will not pay the smallest respect to the following inscription, which denounces excommunication to any person who hotly enters this consecrated spot, and is placed over the door—

Ingredientur cum armis just excommunicati.

The architraves of the window, where the Angel Gabriel entered, for he was once there, are covered with silver, and there is a vast number of costly gold and silver lamps in the Chapel, sixty of which, are a present from the Venetian republic, not weighing less than 150 pounds each. There is also one of gold, which weighs about 40 pounds.

In the sanctuary is that famous golden image, which is walked upon by numerous gold and silver Angels, of an immense size, who, in a kneeling posture, are offering hearts of solid gold, enriched with diamonds, and an infant of pure gold, and nearly as large as Buonaparte himself. The wall of the sanctuary is plated with silver. The Virgin herself, which is the handy work of St. Luke, is very small, and has every appearance of a negro girl, which proves that external beauty was not desirable—albeit Coregio, Raphael, &c. thought otherwise, when they portrayed the same figure. The crowns on the heads of Mary and her Son are of immense value—they were a present from Anne of Austria.

But the chapel is by no means so rich as the treasury, which adjoins the vestry, and which contains all the riches that bigotry and superstition have bestowed for centuries past upon this place. Lamps, candlesticks, goblets, crowns, crucifixes, lamps, eagles, saints, apostles, angels, virgins, and infants, all of solid gold, here take up their abode, in considerable numbers, as so many bribes to Heaven, to pardon repentant sinners. Here al-

so is deposited the miraculous pearl, in which nature has given a faithful delineation of the Virgin, sitting on a chariot, with her infant in her arms.

HAGUE, October 1.

Couriers from General Bouronville succeed each other, and demand money, forage, and provisions for the army of the Sambre and Meuse. Our government has already sent him 600,000 florins, and the most active measures are taken to send him cattle, flour, &c. Several wagons with necessities are already on the road. It is said, general Bouronville, has deferred the Directory to appoint general Pichotry to the command of the army in his stead.

October 4.

The day before yesterday the Portuguese Minister Chevalier d'Argo, set out for Paris to negotiate a peace for Portugal, attended by M. de Britto, secretary of Legation, who had brought him his final instructions.

A most alarming desertion prevails among those Dutch troops who are on their march to join the army of the Sambre and Meuse. The number of the deserters amounts already to eight hundred men.

Our trade is losing every day more and more, as the English block up our ports, and foreign merchants fear to remit goods to this country.

In the course of last week 700 workmen were discharged from the dock-yards at Amsterdam, and 400 from those at Rotterdam.

A great number of cotton manufacturers at Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Dordrecht, and other places, have petitioned the convention to revoke the decree which prohibits the importation of English goods. The petitioners state among other observations, that they for their own part, could remove soin manufacturers, to other countries, but that in this case a greater number, whom they had been able to support, would be thrown into the utmost misery.

VIENNA, Sept. 24.

The states of Hungary, in their assembly, have undertaken to furnish the Sovereign with as great a proportion of men, horses, money and provisions, as they are capable of procuring; in the course of a few weeks they will hold a formal diet.

The news of the arrival of a Russian army on our frontiers is confirmed; but no news as yet has been made of it; it may, for some time to come, be considered as an imperial corps of reserve.

Another loan on notes, bearing 5 per cent. interest, is ordered to be levied on the hereditary taxes, for the military services of the year 1797. The imperial Letters patent, issued for that purpose, contain the following introduction:

"Whereas, with all our cares and all our efforts, we still find ourselves under the necessity of opposing very numerous armies to the avowed designs of the enemy, whose maintenance and other accidental expenses, cannot be solely defrayed out of the ordinary revenue of the state, &c."

The court of London has sent three millions sterling, which have already been drawn from several banking-houses.

It is in agitation at present, to send general Mack to the army of 1821. Eighteen battalions of troops have already been recruited by the Hungarians, and sent to the armies. They have offered to raise eighteen battalions more for the same purpose.

Within these few days 6000 Croats and 2000 recruits have passed our neighbourhoods, most in wagons, to join Generals Nyendorff and Latour. Since which, considerable reinforcements are marching to our army in Tyrol.

The Vienna corps of volunteers is also organizing with the greatest speed, and the officers have been for the greater part already appointed. Our regiments have made the uniforms of this corps gratis. The arch duchesses Christina and her consort, duke Albert, of Saxe Teschen, have given another voluntary contribution of 80,000 florins towards the expenses.

LONDON, October 6.

Yesterday the cap. of an American vessel was committed to Tottisham fields, bridewell, on suspicion of being a spy from the French government. He was taken from on board his vessel in the

river by an order from the Secretary of State before whom he was examined yesterday morning.

October 11.

The Hawke frigate of war has taken a fleet into Baltic roads, a Spanish ship from the Baltic, laden with naval stores supposed to be worth 15,000.

One of the Spanish vessels from the Havanna to Cadiz, taken into Cork by the Sea, Hawke frigate, had on board 100 casks of treasure, exclusive of a cargo of 30,000. The whole of which, while at Cruxhaven, was removed from the Spaniard on board the frigate and has been deposited in the King's stores at Cork: the other vessel which was from Leon, with the like destination, is nearly of equal value: the Brazil ship had been 26 days in possession of the French, and consequently is a legal prize to the English captors.

The gallantry of the Cork squadron, which was lately so nobly manifested, has now appropriate reward.

Sunday last arrived at Margate the Jemina of London, from Lisbon, which port she left on the 13th ult. Mr. Anderson, the master of the Jemina reports that the people at Lisbon were very apprehensive of an invasion from the Spaniards, and that the Spanish ships which had been carried in there by vice admiral Vandepur, had been all released. When the Jemina came away, there was no packet at Lisbon, the Hanover having sailed from thence on the 1st ult.

October 23.

A letter from Capt. W. C. of the Adriatic, arrived in the Downs from Quebec, dated of Deal, October 12, says: "The principal part of the fleet is taken off the Island of Belle Isle."

A letter from an officer on board the Unicorn frigate, dated Spithead, October 12, after mentioning the arrival of that ship, states the following particulars respecting her cruise:—

"We fell in to the eastward of Scilly, with the Surinam fleet bound to Amsterdam; we captured four large ships, one brig, and a smuggling lugger, all of whom have arrived safe except the lugger; we could not man any more, being in expectation of falling in with a Dutch frigate of 44 guns. The governor of Cayenne and his lady, with all their property are on board one of these ships."

October 19.

We find in the Paris papers, that the representative Hardy lately referred in the history of the legislative body, that at least 100 members of the council were provided either with powers or letters of grace by Louis XVIII. and that if unexpectedly seals should be put on their papers, the original documents would be found. The 100 members he alluded to belong all to the new third.

On the other hand, such journals as are attached to the new third, assure us, that the deputies of the Mountain, with the Abbe Sieys (or Seide as he is now called) at the head of them, have plotted a plan tending to cause the son of the late Egalite to be appointed provincial dictator. However this may be, it is certain that the Jacobins by no means despair of regaining their former preponderance by means of new commotions, and that all good citizens fear they may succeed, thro the weakness which government shews in all matters which concerns them.

Accounts from Brittany, received by the way of Jersey, state, that gen. Hoche, having been ordered by the Directory to march to the frontiers, with the troops he commanded in that province, met with a formal opposition on their part, either because they inflicted by way of preliminary condition, that their pay should be discharged in specie, or that they were tired of a war, which is evidently contrary to the well being of the nation, and merely to the private advantage of those who hold the reins of government. Gen. Hoche, little accustomed to such resistance, advanced at the head of the Gen's d'Armeric, to force the corps which were under marching orders to put itself in motion; but the soldiers perished in their revolt, and killed several of the gen's d'Armeric.

Some of the last Paris papers mentioned a revolt of the garrison of Brest, which was quelled by a promise that the troops should henceforth receive their pay in specie.

Mr. Pinckney from America, was presented to the King, by the envoy from that country. It is reported that the court of Portugal has found itself obliged to pro-

hibit our ships of war from carrying any more prizes belonging to the Spanish into Lisbon.

The example of the corporation of London, on the late occasion of sending an address to his majesty, thanking him for his gracious speech to Parliament, will probably be followed by other cities and towns.

The Spanish consul took his departure from England on Tuesday last.

The ambassador still remains for instructions from his court.

By the Curuma mail of Friday, it appears that the 11,000 men, mentioned for the late treaty with France, were on their march for Italy, to reinforce the army of Buonaparte; and a fleet was sent to sail towards Leghorn and Genoa, for the protection of the Spanish, against the British enter-

ers. Several of the principal manufacturers in Abbeville and Amiens, in France, have been recently purchased by English and American adventurers.

To morrow Sir R. Abercrombie will sail from Portsmouth, in the armada frigate for Martinique.

Captain Rowley, who lately commanded the Hussars frigate of 28 guns, is appointed to L'Estre, of 32 guns; and capt. Inman is appointed to the Hussars.

From CONSTANTINOPLE, August 13.

The cap. Pacha has lost a merchant vessel coming from Egypt, very richly laden, and which belonged to himself. It was attacked by some of the Maltese cruisers, and on the point of being taken, blew up, and every person on board perished.

Yesterday morning arrived a carrier from Sir William Hamilton, at Naples, and also the second of the three Mails that were due from Hamburg with letters from thence of the 7th instant.

It will be recollect'd, that the last letters from General Buonaparte were dated the 16th of September, and only gave an account of the operations of this army to the 15th ult. They merely respected the events which had taken place near Mantua, but did not allude to any thing that had passed in the Tyrole, or the vicinity of Trent. The information contained in the Vienna Court Gazette, only regards General Wurmser's operations to the 13th ult; there is of course no mention made of the battle of St. George, which happened on the 14th near the gate of Mantua, and the result of which according to the French General's account, forced General Wurmser to take refuge in that fortress which he expected would capitulate in a few days. Buonaparte has however, succeeded in his expectations.

According to the advices from Naples, it appears that field marshal Wurmser made fortifications from Matzoni on the 21st, 22d, and 23d ult, and attacked and defeated the French on each of those days, near Duo Calabi and Roverbella, between Mantua and Verona, to which latter place Buonaparte had fallen back on the 26th. These events evidently shew, that the Austrian army is near Mantua, by no means in that distressed situation in which Buonaparte's official report ascribed it to be; and that we may still hope to receive ere long some satisfactory news from that part of the theatre of war.

The progress of General Davout in the Tyrole, and the march to Trent, noticed in the Vienna Court Gazette, confirms our former conjectures, that Buonaparte may be hemmed in between that general's army and that of Wurmser. This event appears by no means improbable, when we consider that the Austrian army in the Tyrole is constantly reinforced by fresh troops from the Emperor's hereditary dominions who are sent forward in waggons in order to expedite their progress. We may hope that this army will soon be in a state to act offensively; and to re-take the whole country of Tyrol.

BRITISH HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Monday October 7.

Mr. Hobart brought up the report of the committee of supplies.

The resolutions that 120,000 seamen be employed for the sea service for the year 1797, at four pounds per man per month, were read and agreed to.

The house agreed to go into a committee of the whole house on Wednesday next, to consider further of a supply to be granted to his majesty, and of ways and means for raising the supplies.

PHILADELPHIA, November 18.
Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Greenock (Scotland) to his friend in this city, dated Sept. 13.

To give you some idea of the fear of money, I shall copy a paragraph from our London paper just received. "The gloom which has overtaken the commercial world, for some days past increases considerably. On Monday the funds were below 54; but this is not the most alarming. A more serious circumstance is now pending. A list of thirty-two commercial houses, two of them bankers, which must soon stop payment, was handed about privately. The prospect blackens every day, and it is too probable that before a fortnight passes, there will be a more extensive bankruptcy in the city than was ever known at any former period—wheat is now for 12s. the bushel, (two wheat bushels,) and it is expected to be 9s."

BALTIMORE, November 29.
Extract of a letter from an American citizen, dated Paris Sept. 27.

As you will have already learned, that the British minister has solicited one of the Greenville's to appear here as envoy to demand peace—this is an indispensible fact; but various are the speculations it has occasioned amongst the politicians, some say he will not be received, and it is asserted, that unless England renounces all her conquests, not only made from France, but also from Holland, no other terms will be listened to by the Directory; that this is their determination I have certain reasons to believe. In the mean time the grand intention of this government every day develops itself more and more, and without a doubt England will shortly see itself expelled from every port in Europe, from Archangel to Constantinople. This immense project will serve more to humble that proud nation than any other can possibly do. Already the Italian and Spanish ports are closed against her; Portugal must follow, indeed, it is positively asserted that that monarchy is once more to be re-united to Spain, in return not only for St. Domingo and Louisiana (both ceded to France) but as an equivalent for entering into the war. Holland has just closed her ports against British manufactures, so also has Hamburg, and it is said, that Denmark and Sweden, are shortly to enter the list. This is the grand master stroke of the French Directory, and worthy their genius.—I am told, as matter of fact, that Gen. Houché is unremitting in his exertions to prepare every thing for an invasion, that he does not hesitate to avow the design, but the points from whence it is intended are profound secrets, he is in command in chief. In the mean time, whilst the republican arms have, in a few months, conquered Italy, they have experienced a fatal reverse under Jourdan; it is a curious thing to observe the same fortune experienced by the opposite generals, Jourdan and Wurmser; at the same period, both carrying every thing before them, matched at the same moment from the arms of victory, and hurled in the extreme of misfortune. Jourdan, after a succession of victories, & having penetrated almost to Raatibon is all at once flopped short; his army cut to pieces, obliged to retrograde through an enemy's country an immense distance, pursued with the most unrelenting industry, the shattered remains of his forces not only destroyed by the pursuing enemy, but every where butchered by the peasants; finally, after abandoning all his conquests placing himself under the canon of Duffeldorf, at the very same time Wurmser descends from the Tyrol, with the best appointed army, yet sent into the field by the Emperor—he triumphs over every opposition, he divides his forces—with one part he relieves Mantua, with the other threatens to annihilate the army of Buonaparte; this illustrious general, this general unequalled in the records of history, attacked with infinite skill one of their grand divisions, each superior to his own, and gains a decided victory—without breathing, he turns upon the other, over which he is alike victorious—he pursues the stroke for a succession of weeks, never ceases day nor night in following up the blow, and finally all that remains of that immense army, under the command of Wurmser, is a few broken down troops, cooped up in the very city which they had before relieved, and where the inevitable fate of be-

coming prisoners of war now awaits them.

Moreau on his side has done a vast deal—compelling the elector of Bavaria to conclude an ignominious peace—has taken a strong army off the Republic—it is supposed, that prince Charles will now return from the pursuit of Jourdan, to oppose the further progress of Moreau—in the meantime, infinite reinforcements, marched from all quarters to unite with Jourdan—30,000 men under the command of Bouronville, are already at the point of a junction with him, and will no doubt enable that army again to act offensively, whilst Buonaparte, having nothing more to fear on the side of Italy, and being already at Trente, must, if necessary, unite with Moreau, in spite of all opposition. On the whole, this has already proved the bloodiest campaign recorded in history—nevertheless, bloody as it has proved, and as it yet appears to become, the emperor seems to have no inclination to make peace! To conclude my political information at present, we are informed, that altho' Mr. Pitt has appointed an envoy to treat with the directory, he is in fact as little disposed to make peace as before—but as he knows the *flau. go.* will be inflicted upon, not only respecting France, but her allies, whilst at the same time, the Republic will never yield up Belgium—he will have this pretext for throwing off personal responsibility, placing upon Parliament, preserving his power, and continuing the war—if any more events happen before I close this letter, I intend to add it for your information.

P. S. The Directory have recommended the Council of Five-hundred to pass a law by which liquidated claims upon government shall be hereafter taken in payment for every species of national property—it is expected the law will pass.

We are this day informed that our government has broke the treaty with this country, having given orders that no more English prizes should be disposed of in our ports—as this intelligence comes officially to the directory, already irritated on account of the English treaty, and other matters, we Americans under great apprehensions of shortly experiencing further difficulties—nothing contributes so much to my remains of confidence as the well known popularity of Mr. Monroe with this administration.

TAKE NOTICE,

That the partnership between Thomas Alexander and Aron Griffin was dissolved on the 31st day of January last, in consequence of said Alexander's elopement from this state. I am determined not to pay any debts of his contracting from that time.

ARON GRIFFIN.

Paris, Feb. 7, 1797.

R A N A W A I

FROM the subscriber, (on the 8th instant) living about three miles from Shelbyville, CHARLES, a negro man, about 30 years of age, a slim spare fellow; had on when he went away, a green shawl coat, velvet waistcoat, and buck-skin breeches—he was seen on Sunday last, at the cross roads about 5 miles from Frankfort, where he passed by the name of Guy. Whoever takes up said negro, and secures him in any goal so that the owner gets him, shall have four Dollars, and if brought home all reasonable charges paid.

ROBERT GLASS.

February 17.

ALL those indebted to the subscriber, either by bond, note or book accounts, are requested to come forward and settle them before the middle of March, as he can give no longer indulgence.

All those indebted to Lewis West, are requested to make payment to me, as I am authorized to collect his accounts, and deliver the different watch-ests left in my hands by him.

EDW. WEST.

Lexington, Feb. 15, 1797.

Taken up by the subscriber, living near Bairdstown, an iron gray Horse, four years old last spring, fourteen and a half hands high, a light spot on his off thigh, four saddle spots on his back, appears to have been badly corked; appraised to 15l.

THOMAS LILLY.

November 5, 1796.

coming prisoners of war now awaits them.

Moreau on his side has done a vast deal—compelling the elector of Bavaria to conclude an ignominious peace—has taken a strong army off the Republic—it is supposed, that prince Charles will now return from the pursuit of Jourdan, to oppose the further progress of Moreau—in the mean time, infinite reinforcements, marched from all quarters to unite with Jourdan—30,000 men under the command of Bouronville, are already at the point of a junction with him, and will no doubt enable that army again to act offensively, whilst Buonaparte, having nothing more to fear on the side of Italy, and being already at Trente, must, if necessary, unite with Moreau, in spite of all opposition.

On the whole, this has already proved the bloodiest campaign recorded in history—nevertheless, bloody as it has proved, and as it yet appears to become, the emperor seems to have no inclination to make peace! To conclude my political information at present, we are informed, that altho' Mr. Pitt has appointed an envoy to treat with the directory, he is in fact as little disposed to make peace as before—but as he knows the *flau. go.*

will be inflicted upon, not only respecting France, but her allies, whilst at the same time, the Republic will never yield up Belgium—he will have this pretext for throwing off personal responsibility, placing upon Parliament, preserving his power, and continuing the war—if any more events happen before I close this letter, I intend to add it for your information.

P. S. The Directory have recommended the Council of Five-hundred to pass a law by which liquidated claims upon government shall be hereafter taken in payment for every species of national property—it is expected the law will pass.

We are this day informed that our government has broke the treaty with this country, having given orders that no more English prizes should be disposed of in our ports—as this intelligence comes officially to the directory, already irritated on account of the English treaty, and other matters, we Americans under great apprehensions of shortly experiencing further difficulties—nothing contributes so much to my remains of confidence as the well known popularity of Mr. Monroe with this administration.

We are this day informed that our government has broke the treaty with this country, having given orders that no more English prizes should be disposed of in our ports—as this intelligence comes officially to the directory, already irritated on account of the English treaty, and other matters, we Americans under great apprehensions of shortly experiencing further difficulties—nothing contributes so much to my remains of confidence as the well known popularity of Mr. Monroe with this administration.

TAKE NOTICE,

That the partnership between Thomas Alexander and Aron Griffin was dissolved on the 31st day of January last, in consequence of said Alexander's elopement from this state. I am determined not to pay any debts of his contracting from that time.

ARON GRIFFIN.

Paris, Feb. 7, 1797.

R A N A W A I

FROM the subscriber, (on the 8th instant) living about three miles from Shelbyville, CHARLES, a negro man, about 30 years of age, a slim spare fellow; had on when he went away, a green shawl coat, velvet waistcoat, and buck-skin breeches—he was seen on Sunday last, at the cross roads about 5 miles from Frankfort, where he passed by the name of Guy. Whoever takes up said negro, and secures him in any goal so that the owner gets him, shall have four Dollars, and if brought home all reasonable charges paid.

ROBERT GLASS.

February 17.

ALL those indebted to the subscriber, either by bond, note or book accounts, are requested to come forward and settle them before the middle of March, as he can give no longer indulgence.

All those indebted to Lewis West, are requested to make payment to me, as I am authorized to collect his accounts, and deliver the different watch-ests left in my hands by him.

EDW. WEST.

Lexington, Feb. 15, 1797.

Taken up by the subscriber, living near Bairdstown, an iron gray Horse, four years old last spring, fourteen and a half hands high, a light spot on his off thigh, four saddle spots on his back, appears to have been badly corked; appraised to 15l.

THOMAS LILLY.

November 5, 1796.

coming prisoners of war now awaits them.

Moreau on his side has done a vast deal—compelling the elector of Bavaria to conclude an ignominious peace—has taken a strong army off the Republic—it is supposed, that prince Charles will now return from the pursuit of Jourdan, to oppose the further progress of Moreau—in the mean time, infinite reinforcements, marched from all quarters to unite with Jourdan—30,000 men under the command of Bouronville, are already at the point of a junction with him, and will no doubt enable that army again to act offensively, whilst Buonaparte, having nothing more to fear on the side of Italy, and being already at Trente, must, if necessary, unite with Moreau, in spite of all opposition.

On the whole, this has already proved the bloodiest campaign recorded in history—nevertheless, bloody as it has proved, and as it yet appears to become, the emperor seems to have no inclination to make peace! To conclude my political information at present, we are informed, that altho' Mr. Pitt has appointed an envoy to treat with the directory, he is in fact as little disposed to make peace as before—but as he knows the *flau. go.*

will be inflicted upon, not only respecting France, but her allies, whilst at the same time, the Republic will never yield up Belgium—he will have this pretext for throwing off personal responsibility, placing upon Parliament, preserving his power, and continuing the war—if any more events happen before I close this letter, I intend to add it for your information.

P. S. The Directory have recommended the Council of Five-hundred to pass a law by which liquidated claims upon government shall be hereafter taken in payment for every species of national property—it is expected the law will pass.

We are this day informed that our government has broke the treaty with this country, having given orders that no more English prizes should be disposed of in our ports—as this intelligence comes officially to the directory, already irritated on account of the English treaty, and other matters, we Americans under great apprehensions of shortly experiencing further difficulties—nothing contributes so much to my remains of confidence as the well known popularity of Mr. Monroe with this administration.

We are this day informed that our government has broke the treaty with this country, having given orders that no more English prizes should be disposed of in our ports—as this intelligence comes officially to the directory, already irritated on account of the English treaty, and other matters, we Americans under great apprehensions of shortly experiencing further difficulties—nothing contributes so much to my remains of confidence as the well known popularity of Mr. Monroe with this administration.

TAKE NOTICE,

That the partnership between Thomas Alexander and Aron Griffin was dissolved on the 31st day of January last, in consequence of said Alexander's elopement from this state. I am determined not to pay any debts of his contracting from that time.

ARON GRIFFIN.

Paris, Feb. 7, 1797.

R A N A W A I

FROM the subscriber, (on the 8th instant) living about three miles from Shelbyville, CHARLES, a negro man, about 30 years of age, a slim spare fellow; had on when he went away, a green shawl coat, velvet waistcoat, and buck-skin breeches—he was seen on Sunday last, at the cross roads about 5 miles from Frankfort, where he passed by the name of Guy. Whoever takes up said negro, and secures him in any goal so that the owner gets him, shall have four Dollars, and if brought home all reasonable charges paid.

ROBERT GLASS.

February 17.

ALL those indebted to the subscriber, either by bond, note or book accounts, are requested to come forward and settle them before the middle of March, as he can give no longer indulgence.

All those indebted to Lewis West, are requested to make payment to me, as I am authorized to collect his accounts, and deliver the different watch-ests left in my hands by him.

EDW. WEST.

Lexington, Feb. 15, 1797.

Taken up by the subscriber, living near Bairdstown, an iron gray Horse, four years old last spring, fourteen and a half hands high, a light spot on his off thigh, four saddle spots on his back, appears to have been badly corked; appraised to 15l.

THOMAS LILLY.

November 5, 1796.

coming prisoners of war now awaits them.

Moreau on his side has done a vast deal—compelling the elector of Bavaria to conclude an ignominious peace—has taken a strong army off the Republic—it is supposed, that prince Charles will now return from the pursuit of Jourdan, to oppose the further progress of Moreau—in the mean time, infinite reinforcements, marched from all quarters to unite with Jourdan—30,000 men under the command of Bouronville, are already at the point of a junction with him, and will no doubt enable that army again to act offensively, whilst Buonaparte, having nothing more to fear on the side of Italy, and being already at Trente, must, if necessary, unite with Moreau, in spite of all opposition.

On the whole, this has already proved the bloodiest campaign recorded in history—nevertheless, bloody as it has proved, and as it yet appears to become, the emperor seems to have no inclination to make peace! To conclude my political information at present, we are informed, that altho' Mr. Pitt has appointed an envoy to treat with the directory, he is in fact as little disposed to make peace as before—but as he knows the *flau. go.*

will be inflicted upon, not only respecting France, but her allies, whilst at the same time, the Republic will never yield up Belgium—he will have this pretext for throwing off personal responsibility, placing upon Parliament, preserving his power, and continuing the war—if any more events happen before I close this letter, I intend to add it for your information.

P. S. The Directory have recommended the Council of Five-hundred to pass a law by which liquidated claims upon government shall be hereafter taken in payment for every species of national property—it is expected the law will pass.

We are this day informed that our government has broke the treaty with this country, having given orders that no more English prizes should be disposed of in our ports—as this intelligence comes officially to the directory, already irritated on account of the English treaty, and other matters, we Americans under great apprehensions of shortly experiencing further difficulties—nothing contributes so much to my remains of confidence as the well known popularity of Mr. Monroe with this administration.

We are this day informed that our government has broke the treaty with this country, having given orders that no more English prizes should be disposed of in our ports—as this intelligence comes officially to the directory, already irritated on account of the English treaty, and other matters, we Americans under great apprehensions of shortly experiencing further difficulties—nothing contributes so much to my remains of confidence as the well known popularity of Mr. Monroe with this administration.

TAKE NOTICE,

That the partnership between Thomas Alexander and Aron Griffin was dissolved on the 31st day of January last, in consequence of said Alexander's elopement from this state. I am determined not to pay any debts of his contracting from that time.

ARON GRIFFIN.

Paris, Feb. 7, 1797.

R A N A W A I

FROM the subscriber, (on the 8th instant) living about three miles from Shelbyville, CHARLES, a negro man, about 30 years of age, a slim spare fellow; had on when he went away, a green shawl coat, velvet waistcoat, and buck-skin breeches—he was seen on Sunday last, at the cross roads about 5 miles from Frankfort, where he passed by the name of Guy. Whoever takes up said negro, and secures him in any goal so that the owner gets him, shall have four Dollars, and if brought home all reasonable charges paid.

ROBERT GLASS.

February 17.

ALL those indebted to the subscriber, either by bond, note or book accounts, are requested to come forward and settle them before the middle of March, as he can give no longer indulgence.

All those indebted to Lewis West, are requested to make payment to me, as I am authorized to collect his accounts, and deliver the different watch-ests left in my hands by him.

EDW. WEST.

Lexington, Feb. 15, 1797.

Taken up by the subscriber, living near Bairdstown, an iron gray Horse, four years old last spring, fourteen and a half hands high, a light spot on his off thigh, four saddle spots on his back, appears to have been badly corked; appraised to 15l.

THOMAS LILLY.

November 5, 1796.

coming prisoners of war now awaits them.

Moreau on his side has done a vast deal—compelling the elector of Bavaria to conclude an ignominious peace—has taken a strong army off the Republic—it is supposed, that prince Charles will now return from the pursuit of Jourdan, to oppose the further progress of Moreau—in the mean time, infinite reinforcements, marched from all quarters to unite with Jourdan—30,000 men under the command of Bouronville, are already at the point of a junction with him, and will no doubt enable that army again to act offensively, whilst Buonaparte, having nothing more to fear on the side of Italy, and being already at Trente, must, if necessary, unite with Moreau, in spite of all opposition.

On the whole, this has already proved the bloodiest campaign recorded in history—nevertheless, bloody as it has proved, and as it yet appears to become, the emperor seems to have no inclination to make peace! To conclude my political information at present, we are informed, that altho' Mr. Pitt has appointed an envoy to treat with the directory, he is in fact as little disposed to make peace as before—but as he knows the *flau. go.*

will be inflicted upon, not only respecting France, but her allies, whilst at the same time, the Republic will never yield up Belgium—he will have this pretext for throwing off personal responsibility, placing upon Parliament, preserving his power, and continuing the war—if any more events happen before I close this letter, I intend to add it for your information.

P. S. The Directory have recommended the Council of Five-hundred to pass a law by which liquidated claims upon government shall be hereafter taken in payment for every species of national property—it is expected the law will pass.

We are this day informed that our government has broke the treaty with this country, having given orders that no more English prizes should be disposed of in our ports—as this intelligence comes officially to the directory, already irritated on account of the English treaty, and other matters, we Americans under great apprehensions of shortly experiencing further difficulties—nothing contributes so much to my remains of confidence as the well known popularity of Mr. Monroe with this administration.

We are this day informed that our government has broke the treaty with this country, having given orders that no more English prizes should be disposed of in our ports—as this intelligence comes officially to the directory, already irritated on account of the English treaty, and other matters, we Americans under great apprehensions of shortly experiencing further difficulties—nothing contributes so much to my remains of confidence as the well known popularity of Mr. Monroe with this administration.

TAKE NOTICE,

That the partnership between Thomas Alexander and Aron Griffin was dissolved on the 31st day of January last, in consequence of said Alexander's elopement from this state. I am determined not to pay any debts of his contracting from that time.

ARON GRIFFIN.

Paris, Feb. 7, 1797.

R A N A W A I

FROM the subscriber, (on the 8th instant) living about three miles from Shelbyville, CHARLES, a negro man, about 30 years of age, a slim spare fellow; had on when he went away, a green shawl coat, velvet waistcoat, and buck-skin breeches—he was seen on Sunday last, at the cross roads about 5 miles from Frankfort, where he passed by the name of Guy. Whoever takes up said negro, and secures him in any goal so that the owner gets him, shall have four Dollars, and if brought home all reasonable charges paid.

ROBERT GLASS.

February 17.

ALL those indebted to the subscriber, either by bond, note or book accounts, are requested to come forward and settle them before the middle of March, as he can give no longer indulgence.

All those indebted to Lewis West, are requested to make payment to me, as I am authorized to collect his accounts, and deliver the different watch-ests left in my hands by him.

EDW. WEST.

Lexington, Feb. 15, 1797.

Taken up by the subscriber, living near Bairdstown, an iron gray Horse, four years old last spring, fourteen and a half hands high, a light spot on his off thigh, four saddle spots on his back, appears to have been badly corked; appraised to 15l.

THOMAS LILLY.

November 5, 1796.

coming prisoners of war now awaits them.

Moreau on his side has done a vast deal—compelling the elector of Bavaria to conclude an ignominious peace—has taken a strong army off the Republic—it is supposed, that prince Charles will now return from the pursuit of Jourdan, to oppose the further progress of Moreau—in the mean time, infinite reinforcements, marched from all quarters to unite with Jourdan—30,000 men under the command of Bouronville, are already at the point of a junction with him, and will no doubt enable that army again to act offensively, whilst Buonaparte, having nothing more to fear on the side of Italy, and being already at Trente, must, if necessary, unite with Moreau, in spite of all opposition.

On the whole, this has already proved the bloodiest campaign recorded in history—nevertheless, bloody as it has proved, and as it yet appears to become, the emperor seems to have no inclination to make peace! To conclude my political information at present, we are informed, that altho' Mr. Pitt has appointed an envoy to treat with the directory, he is in fact as little disposed to make peace as before—but as he knows the *flau. go.*

will be inflicted upon, not only respecting France, but her allies, whilst at the same time, the Republic will never yield up Belgium—he will have this pretext for throwing off personal responsibility, placing upon Parliament, preserving his power, and continuing the war—if any more events happen before I close this letter, I intend to add it for your information.

P. S. The Directory have recommended the Council of Five-hundred to pass a law by which liquidated claims upon government shall be hereafter taken in payment for every species of national property—it is expected the law will pass.

We are this day informed that our government has broke the treaty with this country, having given orders that no more English prizes should be disposed of in our ports—as this intelligence comes officially to the directory, already irritated on account of the English treaty, and other matters, we Americans under great apprehensions of shortly experiencing further difficulties—nothing contributes so much to my remains of confidence as the well known popularity of Mr. Monroe with this administration.

We are this day informed that our government has broke the treaty with this country, having given orders that no more English prizes should be disposed of in our ports—as this intelligence comes officially to the directory, already irritated on account of the English treaty, and other matters, we Americans under great apprehensions of shortly experiencing further difficulties—nothing contributes so much to my remains of confidence as the well known popularity of Mr. Monroe with this administration.

TAKE NOTICE,

That the partnership between Thomas Alexander and Aron Griffin was dissolved on the 31st day of January last, in consequence of said Alexander's elopement from this state. I am determined not to pay any debts of his contracting from that time.

ARON GRIFFIN.

Paris, Feb. 7, 1797.

R A N A W A I

FROM the subscriber, (on the 8th instant) living about three miles from Shelbyville, CHARLES, a negro man, about 30 years of age, a slim spare fellow; had on when he went away, a green shawl coat, velvet waistcoat, and buck-skin breeches—he was seen on Sunday last, at the cross roads about 5 miles from Frankfort, where he passed by the name of Guy. Whoever takes up said negro, and secures him in any goal so that the owner gets him, shall have four Dollars, and if brought home all reasonable charges paid.

ROBERT GLASS.

February 17.

ALL those indebted to the subscriber, either by bond, note or book accounts, are requested to come forward and settle them before the middle of March, as he can give no longer indulgence.

All those indebted to Lewis West, are requested to make payment to me, as I am authorized to collect his accounts, and deliver the different watch-ests left in my hands by him.

EDW. WEST.

Lexington, Feb. 15, 1797.

Taken up by the subscriber, living near Bairdstown, an iron gray Horse, four years old last spring, fourteen and a half hands high, a light spot on his off thigh, four saddle spots on his back, appears to have been badly corked; appraised to 15l.

THOMAS LILLY.

November 5, 1796.

coming prisoners of war now awaits them.

Moreau on his side has done a vast deal—compelling the elector of Bavaria to conclude an ignominious peace—has taken a strong army off the Republic—it is supposed, that prince Charles will now return from the pursuit of Jourdan, to oppose the further progress of Moreau—in the mean time, infinite reinforcements, marched from all quarters to unite with Jourdan—30,000 men under the command of Bouronville, are already at the point of a junction with him, and will no doubt enable that army again to act offensively, whilst Buonaparte, having nothing more to fear on the side of Italy, and being already at Trente, must, if necessary, unite with Moreau, in spite of all opposition.

On the whole, this has already proved the bloodiest campaign recorded in history—nevertheless, bloody as it has proved, and as it yet appears to become, the emperor seems to have no inclination to make peace! To conclude my political information at present, we are informed, that altho' Mr. Pitt has appointed an envoy to treat with the directory, he is in fact as little disposed to make peace as before—but as he knows the *flau. go.*

will be inflicted upon, not only respecting France, but her allies, whilst at the same time, the Republic will never yield up Belgium—he will have this pretext for throwing off personal responsibility, placing upon Parliament, preserving his power, and continuing the war—if any more events happen before I close this letter, I intend to add it for your information.

P. S. The Directory have recommended the Council of Five-hundred to pass a law by which liquidated claims upon government shall be hereafter taken in payment for every species of national property—it is expected the law will pass.

We are this day informed that our government has broke the treaty with this country, having given orders that no more English prizes should be disposed of in our ports—as this intelligence comes officially to the directory, already irritated on account of the English treaty, and other matters, we Americans under great apprehensions of shortly experiencing further difficulties—nothing contributes so much to my remains of confidence as the well known popularity of Mr. Monroe with this administration.

We are this day informed that our government has broke the treaty with this country, having given orders that no more English prizes should be disposed of in our ports—as this intelligence comes officially to the directory, already irritated on account of the English treaty, and other matters, we Americans under great apprehensions of shortly experiencing further difficulties—nothing contributes so much to my remains of confidence as the well known popularity of Mr. Monroe with this administration.

TAKE NOTICE,

That the partnership between Thomas Alexander and Aron Griffin was dissolved on the 31st day of January last, in consequence of said Alexander's elopement from this state. I am determined not to pay any debts of his contracting from that time.

ARON GRIFFIN.

Paris, Feb. 7, 1797.

R A N A W A I

FROM the subscriber, (on the 8th instant) living about three miles from Shelbyville, CHARLES, a negro man, about 30 years of age, a slim spare fellow; had on when he went away, a green shawl coat, velvet waistcoat, and buck-skin breeches—he was seen on Sunday last, at the cross roads about 5 miles from Frankfort, where he passed by the name of Guy. Whoever takes up said negro, and secures him in any goal so that the owner gets him, shall have four Dollars, and if brought home all reasonable charges paid.

ROBERT GLASS.

February 17.

ALL those indebted to the subscriber, either by bond, note or book accounts, are requested to come forward and settle them before the middle of March, as he can give no longer indulgence.



SACRED TO THE MUSES.

EPITAPH.

HERE lies the wife of neighbour Thomas,

Whom death in mercy carry'd from us
When alive, she was so old,
So homely, flat-tish—such a scold,
That round about her, for a mile,
All things were in a constant broil.
We've known her florid at such a rate,
That even her chimney back would
weat;

Trammels thro' fear forgot to hold,
And red hot coals of fire feel cold.
Her husband never dropt a tear,
'Till he had plac'd her body here,
And then he blubber'd like a lout,
For fear she'd scratch her passage out.

ANECDOTE.

The whimsical and immortal author of *Tristram Shandy*, was married to Mrs. Sterne on a Saturday morning.— His parishioners had timely information of this circumstance, and knowing he would preach the next morning at his parish church, and desirous at the same time of seeing the bride, assembled in such crowds, that the church was full before the bell had done tolling. The bride, as was expected, made her appearance, and the country folks indulged themselves with the usual observations, until Sterne mounted the pulpit. Here every eye was directed to him, and every ear ready to catch the words of his text, which turned out to their astonishment, to be the following: "We have toiled all night, and have caught no fish." The congregation looked at each other; some smiled, others stopped their mouths with their handkerchiefs to prevent them from laughing, while the old folks were very serious faces, and thought the humorist a very odd sort of a man for a pulpit lecturer. However, they attended to his discourse which turned out as usual, very instructive, and all went home highly diverted with the text, except poor Mrs. Sterne, who blushed down to her finger's ends, every step of the way home.

To be Sold
BY the subscriber, at the dwelling house of David Cox of this county, on the first day of May next, a likely NEGRO BOY, by the name of Caesar, about eleven or twelve years of age. The terms of sale will be made known on that day.

As I have reason to suspect that a certain Samuel Deyore of this state, did, in an unjust and a sordid manner, obtain a bill of sale, from me for said boy, which (if he has) cannot be valid, as I have never received any thing in consideration thereof—and as I am determined to sell the boy, I can't do him in this public manner. You come forward, on or before the day above mentioned, and I'll show his claim, (if any he has)—whether he fails to do so, public notice will be afterwards given of any future claim.

JAMES BRUCE, sen.
Nelson county, Cox's creek,
February 1.

NOTICE:
Is hereby given to all persons, FORWARNING them not to purchase two notes of hand, that I executed to Samuel Randolph sen. The first, payable in September next, for thirty-seven pounds, the second, payable the September following, for the sum abovementioned, as he has not fulfilled his contract to me, I am determined not to pay the same until the said Randolph performs his contract to me; as witness my hand, this 20th day of December, 1796.

ALEXANDER VANWINCLE.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS several tracts of Land in different parts of Kentucky, for sale, which he will dispose of reasonably.

JOHN CLAY.

Lexington, 4th August, 1796.

NOTICE, to those whom it may concern.—That whereas I have purchased of Richard Chinneweth of Jefferson county, an arbitration bond on Col. Wm. Fleming of Virginia, and have given him in exchange, my due bill for fifty-six pounds in merchandise; but have been credibly informed since, that there is a deception in the bond, this is to forewarn any person from trading for or taking an affidavit on the said due-bill, as I am determining not to discharge it until I hear to the contrary.

JOHN CLAY.

ON Saturday, the 28th ultimo, on the old Leetown road, seven or eight miles from this place, I lost a brown bay horse, about fourteen hands high, branded on the near thigh JE, a star in his forehead more than an inch long, perhaps near two inches; newly thod all round, with eight nials in each fore shoe—his tail scraped off about to his hams—five or six years old next spring—he is a very feeble horse, particularly about his hind parts. EIGHT DOLLARS will be given to any person who will deliver said horse to Anthony Blest, in this place.

S. MITCHELL.
Lexington, Feb. 15.

ON Thursday, March 30 1797, commissioners appointed by the court of Nelson county, will attend on the land in order to take the depositions of witnesses to perpetuate their testimony respecting certain calls in the presumption of Hugh Muldrough, William Black, a. Thomas Simpson, in said county, on Ash's creek, on the waters of Salt river—and to do such other things as may be necessary and agreeably to law.

WHEREAS my wife Elizabeth Stone has left my bed and board without any just cause—I hereby forewarn all persons from crediting her for any thing on my account, as I am determined not to pay for her co-trusts after this date.

JOHN STONE.
Madison county, Feb. 1.

Woodford September Court of Quarter Sessions, 1796.
John Jackson, Complainant,
John Briscoe, Defendant.

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court; and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this state—on the motion of the complainant, by his attorney, it is ordered that the said defendant do appear here on the first Tuesday in February next, and answer the bill of the complainant; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Kentucky Gazette for two months successively, and published at the door of Clear creek meeting house, on some Sunday immediately after divine service, and at the front door of the court house in the town of Versailles.

(Copy.) Tette

Rowl. Thomas, D.C.

THE partnership of M'Coun & C. is hereby given to all persons, that the same is this day dissolved by mutual consent.—All persons indebted to them, are requested to make immediate payment of their respective accounts, as no further indulgence can now be given. The books are in the hands of James M'Coun.

Lexington, August 13, 1796.

NOTICE:
A STORE will be continued by the subscriber, in the house lately occupied by M'Coun and Castleman, where he means to sell on low terms.

JAMES M'COUN.

Lexington, August 13, 1796.

WHEREAS, my wife Ann Murph, eloped from my bed the 20th of January, and is now living in Paris, Bourbon county, and taken with her all my property, this is to forewarn all persons from trading with her for said property, or in any manner crediting her on my account as I will not pay any debt or debts of her contracting.

JOHN MURPHY.

Bourbon county, Feb. 8, 1797.

Blank Bonds for sale at this Office.

Blank Deeds for sale.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RUN AWAY from the subscriber, living on Cooper's run, Bourbon county, some time in October last, HARRY, a mulatto man, about six feet high, about twenty-five years of age, wherever apprehends him, and secures him, so that I get him, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges if brought home to MARY MCREN.

Feb. 4, 1797.

2W

THE SUBSCRIBERS,
HAVE just received and are now opening at their Store in Lexington, a large and general apartment of

MERCHANTIAZ,
WHICH they will sell low for Cash, Hemp, Tallow and Tere, all which they will give the highest price for, at their Store in Lexington Cynthia, E. Winters's Mills at the mouth of Tates Creek, or any Ware House in the Kentucky River.

MOODY & DOWNING

December 19, 1796.

FOR SALE,

THAT large and commodious House, on Main street, formerly occupied by Messrs. Price & Co., standing in a very eligible situation for public business, is to well known, that it needs no recommendation. For terms apply to the subscribers, who are authorized to sell and convey the same.

THOMAS IRWIN
JOHN A. SEITZ.

LEXINGTON, SEPTEMBER 1.

THE SUBSCRIBER
WISHING to carry on the manufacturing of CORDAGE, in a very extensive scale, will employ a number of Journeyman and a Foreman who well understand the making of every species of Tarred Rope or Rigging for ships, extraordinary wages will be given.

A quantity of well cleaned Hemp is wanting, for which a generous price will be given, in Cash and Merchandise; at Samuel Price & Co's Store in Lexington.

Dec. 8, 1796

THOMAS HART.

A. & J. W. HUNT,
WILL PURCHASE TOBACCO

Of the present year's growth at their stores in Lexington, Danville and Frankfort.

FOR SALE

ONE thousand acres of the late General Stephen's military survey of LANDS on Hickman, about ten miles from Lexington, and adjoining that part on which General Lawton now lives. For terms apply to Thomas Hart and Cornelius Beatty of said town who are empowered to dispose of the same.

NEW ORLEANS.

THE Subscribers well engage a number of Able Bodied MEN, to conduct their Boats to New Orleans. Liberal wages will be given.

Apply to SALTZ & LAUMAN,
WHEAT, HEMP, and TALLOW, in MEXICO.
CHANCERY. Apply as above.

Lexington, November 25.

ATTENTION.

THE Members of the CINCINNATI SOCIETY, are desired to meet at Lexington, on the first Monday in March ensuing, at the house of Robert Megowan, in order to form a Society in this state, and to adopt such measures as will enable them to draw from the different states, their respective amounts, to support the wanting part of the Society in this state.

Lexington, Feb. 15.

N. B. Any officer possessed of the Constitution of the Society, is requested to bring it.

Notice is hereby given,

TO all those who are possessed of bonds obtained at the original sales for Lots in the town of PORT WILLIAM—that they are requested to send duplicates of their respective bonds, to the clerk of the trustees of said town, or to Daniel Weisiger by the third Tuesday in March next, in order to enable the trustees to fix on a mode of decision in case of disputes, and to execute deeds according to the law in that case made and provided.

By order of the board.

195. S. ADAMS.

FOR SALE,
THREE HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND.

SITUATE in Fayette county, within six miles of Card's ferry, and fourteen miles from Lexington, near Samuel Lammie's mill, and Froman's iron works.—There is seventy acres of land cleared, (of which fix is timothy meadow,) with necessary buildings, and a good spring, whose water has not failed the dryest season—the title indisputable. Likewise farming utensils, a wagon, horses, cows, sheep, and hogs. For terms apply to David Davis and Samuel Caudin on the premises, or

THOMAS STEELE,
School-master in Lexington.

NOTE. If the above farm is not sold before the first of March next, it is to be let the term of two years.